



Soldiers Rush Socialists at Mooney Rally; Fight Police

Soldiers and Sailors Attack Throng That Sends Up Cheers for Bolshevism

Disorders Quelled By Mounted Men

Red Flag Waved and 'Star-Spangled Banner' Sung at Garden Demonstration

With 10,000 men and women swaying, cheering, singing hysterically in Madison Square Garden last night for Bolshevism, the Red rule in Russia, Tom Mooney and the red flag, about 300 soldiers and sailors made a determined attack upon the building, flattening the thin cordon of patrolmen on the sidewalk and, hurling themselves bodily against the doors on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the building, while glass shattered by missiles they hurled tinkled upon them from windows overhead. Reinforced to the number of nearly 1,000 the soldiers and sailors maintained the attack until charged by mounted police.

At 10:30 calls were sent to ten police stations from Police Headquarters to send all available patrolmen to Madison Square Garden.

Many Socialists Beaten
After the meeting conditions were even worse, as the police, either through mismanagement or by intention, permitted women and men to be seized, searched for Socialist buttons or red ties by soldiers and sailors, and in many instances beaten severely.

For several moments after a patrolman at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue had been hit by a stone and three other policemen stood with revolvers leveled at all passersby, threatening to shoot.

It was after 9:30 o'clock and the meeting was in full swing inside when the array of soldiers and sailors came swarming through Twenty-sixth Street whistling a marching tune. They marched in the middle of the street, watched with some interest by patrolmen, who were stationed at fifteen or twenty foot intervals on the Garden side of the street.

Yell as They Charge
When their column stretched nearly the length of the huge building the men in blue and olive drab suddenly stopped whistling and without any order which reached the ears of the patrolmen on the sidewalk did a "squads right," which snapped them into a double line facing the flank of the Garden. There was a brief instant of hesitation and then with a yell they charged at top speed.

Patrolmen were brushed aside and trampled under foot, and the soldiers and sailors flung themselves against the side exits to the building, battering with their fists and kicking. Those who found themselves opposite a doorless expanse of wall picked up such missiles as they could find and flung them at the windows.

In vain the scattered patrolmen sought to rally and disperse the uniformed mob. They were outnumbered so heavily that they could not even find space to rap on the sidewalk for assistance.

Two Hundred Police Meet Attack

Word of their predicament reached Chief Inspector John Daly, who was inside the building, and the exit doors flew open in the surprised faces of the assaulting soldiers and sailors, to eject at least 200 patrolmen, who came on the run with nightsticks raised. Another hundred or so policemen were turned out of the cellar of a building nearby, where they had been concealed, and between the two attacking parties the soldiers and sailors gave way rapidly.

As they fell back toward Fourth Avenue they received rapid reinforcements, both soldiers and sailors, who materialized out of the night in mysterious fashion. Although Inspector Daly's men were by no means gentle, they were not fighting for blood, and as the numbers of the military mob increased the policemen fell back until they had been driven half the length of the Garden.

Fifty Mounted Men Appear

At this juncture the doors of a run-way leading to the basement of the building were sprung and out came fifty mounted patrolmen, their cantering horses sounding a warning rumble on the treads as they poured out of the depths.

The mounted men in blue and gold carried all before them. Their steeds, trained for years for just such work, minced daintily around the fringes of the astounded throng of soldiers and

Mrs. Schwimmer First Woman Diplomat

BERNE, Nov. 25.—The first woman to be appointed a Minister has been nominated by the Hungarian government for the post in Switzerland. She is the Hungarian writer and pacifist, Rosika Schwimmer, who now resides in Switzerland. Madame Schwimmer has accepted the nomination, and will enter upon her duties shortly at Berne.

Madame Rosika Schwimmer is president of the Hungarian woman suffrage association. She has been credited with being the originator of the Ford Peace ship idea, and was one of the prominent figures of that peace mission.

200 Millions For War Work; City at Goal

Big 7 Drive for Soldiers' Funds Ends Here in Enthusiastic Rally

The nation-wide United War Work campaign came to a whirlwind finish last night after rolling up a total of \$203,179,038 in cash and pledges, of which New York City contributed its exact quota of \$35,000,000. The entire country, with conservative estimates included of what Philadelphia and other "war chest" cities will donate, gave the drive an oversubscription of 17 per cent.

The country's thank offering is the largest amount ever raised as an outright gift in the history of the world. Although it falls below what was hoped for at first, considering handicaps of epidemic and the signing of the armistice, it surpassed the expectations of the campaign managers and justified the belief that America would not fall down in its pledge to the men in uniform who had won victory and peace.

The final meeting of the local campaign was held at the Biltmore last night, and when reports of captains and chairmen showed that the city's allotment would be reached, men and women whose combined fortunes would total many millions, forgot all restraint and dignity, jumped to their feet and sang and cheered for many minutes.

Backing From Rockefeller

The enthusiasm reached its height when it was disclosed that John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the New York campaign, composed the "little group" of men who had pledged themselves to underwrite half of the city's deficit of last Thursday, more than \$1,600,000.

"Three cheers for The Old Man and for young John!" shouted a delighted financier, and the cheers were given lustily, while "young John" blushed with pleasure, then managed to stammer a few words of thanks.

Because of the strenuous efforts made in this city in the final lap of the race, the two Rockefeller were called upon to give only an additional \$370,097 to the fund to bring it up to its minimum. The teams and divisions had raised \$2,874,772 since the last meeting on Thursday.

Of the national figures announced yesterday, \$194,044,038 represented subscriptions actually made, including the amount given by the Rockefeller family. The remaining \$9,135,000 was the total anticipated from Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania and Minneapolis, where "war chest" campaigns are now being conducted.

Excluding "war chest" districts, the Eastern Army Department, with \$74,600,709 to its credit, raised 110 per cent of its quota; the Central Department, with \$68,739,434, raised 118 per cent; Southeastern, \$9,459,056, or 139 per cent; Southern, \$9,356,550, or 182 per cent; Northeastern, \$19,081,612, or 129 per cent, and the Western, \$10,346,300, or 121 per cent.

State's Large Share

New York State rolled up \$45,584,728, more than three times the amount raised by any other state, and forty-six states in the Union passed their allotments, fourteen of them by 50 per cent. Arizona headed the list with 248 per cent. Next came Delaware, with 230 per cent; Texas, 222; Louisiana and New Mexico, 186, and Connecticut, 180 per cent. Maryland gave 178 per cent; Mississippi, 166; Nevada, 164; North Carolina and Alabama, 160 each; Kansas, 155, and Oregon and Vermont, 150 per cent each. Hawaii has pledged 39 per cent more than its quota, while Cuba subscribed 275 per cent of the amount allotted.

Special contributions of particular interest included \$619,346 from men of the army and navy, \$1,000,000 from China, or four times what had been asked for; \$11,000 from Russia, \$275,000 from Cuba, \$360,000 from Japan, \$114,000 from Mexico, and \$82,000 from Porto Rico.

Dr. John R. Mott, director general of the campaign, made the following comment:

"The campaign is over and the result is the largest sum ever provided through voluntary offerings in the history of mankind. When the unfavor-

German Reds Seize Government; 6,996 U.S. Troops Home This Week; Wilson May Delay Trip to Europe

Units From English Camps Now on Seas

Soldiers on Three Vessels Include 382 Officers and 6,614 Men

Many Ships to Bring Back the Wounded

British, Dutch, American and German Steamers Will Be Used

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The first units of the American expeditionary forces to return from overseas are expected to arrive in New York about the end of the present week.

General March, chief of staff, announced to-night that 382 officers and 6,614 men of the air service and other detachments which have been training in England now are homeward bound on the Minnekahda, Lapland and Orca, British liners. The first two ships left Liverpool last Friday and the Orca sailed on Saturday.

This announcement means that the movement of the American troops now in England, the majority of whom are in air service detachments, will continue steadily until all of them, some 20,000, have returned to this country. There are no regiments or other units, such as brigades and divisions. These will come from French ports, it is assumed, as the British 'cross-Channel service undoubtedly is completely occupied with the transportation of returning British forces.

Statement by March

The units now en route to New York and the ships on which they sailed were announced by General March as follows:

On the Minnekahda: Second aircraft acceptance park, 29 officers and 657 men; 220th aero squadron, 3 officers and 243 men; 218th aero squadron, 3 officers, 123 men; 254th squadron, 2

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Anti-Peruvian Riots Result in Break With Chile

Feelings Run High as Both Nations Withdraw Representatives

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 25.—It is officially announced that Peru has withdrawn her consuls from Chile as a result of the renewal of anti-Peruvian rioting in Iquique and Antofagasta. This constitutes a diplomatic rupture, neither country having ministers in the other. The Tacna-Arica controversy apparently is approaching a critical stage, following the anti-Peruvian demonstrations in Iquique last night. The residences of Peruvians and their business houses are reported to have been stoned and looted. The Peruvian Club was closed and the Peruvian Consul was forcibly placed aboard the Chilean steamer Palena, bound for Callao.

The possibility of hostilities between Peru and Chile was the one topic of discussion in Lima to-day. It is reported that the Peruvian government has cancelled all Chilean consular exequaturs here.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 25.—The Chilean Government has decided to withdraw its consuls in Peru in order to avoid untoward incidents which might take place in case of outbreaks in Peru against Chile.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 25.—The Peruvian Legation here to-day received the following dispatch from the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs: "After the extraordinary outrages at Iquique Saturday, during which the property of several Peruvians was sacked, Chilean crowds on Sunday attacked the Peruvian Consul at Iquique, Señor L. Hosa, while he was on his way to the Mayor to protest against the riots.

"He was carried by force aboard a small steamer anchored in the port. The authorities and the police consented to the outrage and notified the consul that they would not permit him to disembark.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 25.—A circular was distributed throughout the city to-day saying, "There has been organized in Montevideo the Soviet of Uruguay with the sole object of propagating a revolution of the Russian Maximalists."

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President Is Conferring on Parley Details

Personnel of American Delegation Is Thought To Be Settled

Date of Conference Still To Be Decided

Entente Likely to Deal With Existing Government of Germany

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—It was intimated to-day that President Wilson may not sail for France as early in December as he at first intended. There was no positive authority for the rumor, but it was taken to give credence to reports that the Entente governments and President Wilson have not yet reached tentative conclusions, even upon some matters that might have been handled by cable.

The delay of the White House in making public the names of the American delegates to the peace congress is not regarded as evidence of indecision on the President's part as to whom he will appoint. It is generally believed that he already has selected the entire personnel of the American delegation and that he also has approved the more important selections of persons who will accompany the delegates as expert advisers.

May Delay Announcement

It is thought likely that, the President having delayed this long, it is his purpose not to publish the personnel of the American delegation until the eve of his departure from Washington to take boat for Europe. The United States peace plenipotentiaries, it is thought, will accompany the President to Paris.

The date for the convening of the peace congress will not be decided until

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Pétain Acclaimed in Strasbourg; All Germany Bemoans Its Loss

PARIS, Nov. 25.—"Marshal Pétain, accompanied by General Castelnau, to-day made solemn entry into Strasbourg at the head of the troops of the army of General Gouraud," says an official announcement. "He was received with enthusiastic acclamations. As the French regiments marched into the noble Alsatian city, which was magnificently adorned with the national colors, the cry of 'Vive la France!' was heard, often repeated. The entire people expressed their joy at being united with the motherland and affirmed to the world the unshaken attachment of Alsace to France."

Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The German press considers the loss of Alsace-Lorraine as the greatest blow to Germany. The Cologne "Gazette" is quoted in a diplomatic telegram to-day as saying:

"The name of Strasbourg now sounds like a moan, echoed throughout all Germany. Strasbourg is lost to Germany. Nothing shows more plainly the extent of our humiliation than this loss; no wound is more painful to us."

The dispatch adds the hatred toward the Germans entertained by the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine "is showing itself with the violence of a hurricane."

Peace Outline Based on 14 Wilson Points

How the Allied Diplomats Yielded to American Ideal of Justice

PARIS, Nov. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The United States government's diplomatic success in obtaining from the Allied governments acceptance of President Wilson's points, with only one reservation and addition, is becoming daily more apparent as the preliminaries for the approaching peace congress are being outlined largely on the basis of the President's points.

Colonel E. M. House, the special representative of the United States government, when he arrived here, found little disposition among American and European friends to accept as a totality the framework of peace as expressed by President Wilson. Some European statesmen considered that the points had worked as a good solvent upon Germany, that they had served their great purpose in their effect upon German unity, but that they should not be observed too closely when it came to formulating the practical details of the settlement.

View of U. S. Part

Allied statesmen have fully appreciated the effect of American arms in winning the decision. Nevertheless, it was contended by some, this had been a controversy among European nations, and the winning group, it was suggested, supposed that America, having accomplished her aims, would return to her detachment and allow the countries intimately concerned to arrange a settlement according to the European viewpoint of the situation.

These statements made it plain that they would receive every friendly counsel the United States would offer, the more so because they knew that America wanted nothing in a material way for herself, but was interested only in realizing her ideals. The losses the other belligerents have suffered in comparison with those of the United States have also been cited as a reason for the Allies having a predominant influence in shaping the new order in Europe.

Gain Not Sought

The American people had never been conscious that they were fighting for territorial or colonial interests of any Allied government, excepting in so far as these came within the framework of the American government's principles. Consequently, it was necessary to bring out that these points having been accepted by the Central powers presented a clean issue as to whether they were to be officially accepted by the Allied powers.

If the Allied powers could not see their way clear to accept them, the American government was in the position of having conducted the war for purposes which were not identical with those of the Allies.

This presented a rather delicate issue at the outset, as it was realized that it might require the submission of the entire subject to the American Congress. The European ministers felt the force of the views presented, and this in time brought about an entire agreement upon the American points as a basis of peace negotiations.

Wilson's View On Sea Control Stirs England

London Thinks He Is Going to the Conference to Enforce It

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The British press now fully accepts the view that President Wilson is coming to Europe to enforce the acceptance of his views on the freedom of the seas at the peace conference.

Discussing this question in connection with the President's visit, the papers enlarge upon Wilson's difficulties at home and point out that he is faced by a hostile majority both in the House and the Senate, and that he is opposed by the great body of Republican opinion. Sidney Brooks, in "The Sunday Times," points out that however big the President may look personally on the international horizon, neither his opinions nor his fourteen points carry more weight than the Senate permits, for the Senate must ratify the treaty.

The New York Tribune is widely quoted on the subject. "It is for Britain to write the laws of the seas if she will," expresses the popular idea here that England's existence as an island power depends upon her commanding the seas, while America as a great continent has no such need, and, therefore, no right to dictate the sea law.

"The Observer" says: "We do not believe some of President Wilson's supporters in the New York Democratic press accurately interpret his mind when they proclaim with brusquerie the doctrine of the freedom of the seas, which would throw down flat all the real securities of the European allies, great and small, in order to give Germany every possible chance and temptation to wage another war."

"Whatever the President means in this question he cannot mean that. A doctrine of that kind is an insult to the character and conscience of the United States, and it is a desecration of her dead in this war as well as ours and all the Allied dead."

German Warships Likely To Be Sunk

Division of Enemy's Fleet Might Arouse Controversies Among Allies

LONDON, Nov. 25.—After an inspection of the German battleships and cruisers held by the Entente and final settlement of their ownership by the Peace Conference, all the vessels probably will be sunk, as apparently there is no disposition on the part of the Entente to risk the controversies which would be likely in case of an attempted division of them.

Entente naval experts will inspect the German craft carefully to learn whether they contain features unknown to the Entente.

U. S. U-Boat Chasers Start on Trip Home

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—A number of American submarine chasers, accompanied by the parent ship Bucknell, left to-day for the United States.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS—From you. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS—from you. John Muir & Co., 61 E. W. Ave.—Adv.

Ebert Agrees To Divide Power With The Radicals

Socialists and Council of Soldiers Will Share Responsibility of Ruling Land

Deputies Will Be Called at Once

Reaction Against Extremists Grows in South and Southeast Sections of Nation

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.—An agreement has been reached between the German Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and the government, it is officially announced in Berlin. The agreement provides:

First—All political power is to be in the hands of the German Socialist republic and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

Second—Their aim is to defend and develop what has been achieved by the revolution and to suppress all counter revolutionary activity.

Third—Pending the election of representatives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to an executive council of the German republic, the executive council in Berlin is to exercise its functions.

Fourth—The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic, and until the final constitution is established, of Prussia, are to be made by the Central Executive Council, which also has the right of control.

Fifth—Before the Cabinet appoints assistant ministers the Executive Council must be consulted.

Sixth—A convention of deputies drawn from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council is to be summoned as soon as possible.

Situation in Germany Critical

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The latest reports received in London from Germany indicate that the internal situation there has reached a critical stage. Although a proclamation has been issued declaring all political power in the hands of the German Socialist republic and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, opposition to such a government is growing outside Berlin.

A greater part of South Germany, including Württemberg, Baden and Bavaria, has declared it will not submit "to the terrorism of the dictators in Berlin who have replaced the Kaiser and militarism." An independent republic also has been formed in north-western Germany, with Hamburg as the capital. Even in Prussia, according to reports, feeling against the Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council is gaining ground.

The "Neueste Nachrichten," of Munich, maintains that if the present rulers in Berlin are unable to establish the principles of a federated democracy and are unwilling that the authority in the empire shall be given to Germans appointed by a national assembly, the rest of the empire should detach itself from Berlin and create a new independent government "in some place beyond the reach of the arbitrary action of a minority inclined to terrorism."

Overthrow of Ebert Foreseen

This morning's London newspapers display prominently the German advice regarding the agreement between the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and the government, which is regarded as a development of the greatest importance and as tantamount to the overthrow of the Ebert-Haase combination and the adoption, at least theoretically, of the existing Russian system.

It is admitted that the German councils have not yet developed the extravagances which led to disintegration and anarchy in Russia, the councils not being dominated by the Bolshevik element.

Nevertheless, "The Daily Telegraph" remarks that it is rather significant that Germany should have adopted, even as a stop gap, a measure which



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